

BRANDY STATION
VETERANS MEET

(Continued from First Page)

General Jones's brigade arrived from the Valley, and about the same time Robertson's brigade came from North Carolina, about doubling Stuart's force. So he arranged for another review on the 5th of June, expecting General R. E. Lee to be present. General Lee was not present, but the review was held, and a wonderful pageant it was. Eight thousand cavalry passed under the eyes of the great cavalry commander in column of squadrons, first at a slow walk, and then at the charge, while the guns of the artillery battalion thundered forth from the crest of the hill opposite the reviewing stand. The thrill for the pomp and circumstance of war was probably fully satisfied by the sights of the day, but two days later notice was received that the commanding general wished to review the cavalry of his army on the following day.

And so it was that on the 5th of June the splendid cavalry of the Army of Northern Virginia passed in review before the great leader, but there was not so much display as on the occasion of the review two days earlier, for General Lee, with that careful regard for his men, would not allow the cavalry to take one gallop and would not permit the artillerymen to work their guns. He knew they would soon have serious work to do. The movement into Pennsylvania had in reality commenced. Longstreet was already at Culpeper, and General Lee directed his cavalry to protect the flank of these corps as they moved northward. It is hardly possible that General Lee expected a battle on the reviewing field the following day.

Movement of Troops.

On the afternoon of the 5th, General Fitz Lee's brigade, commanded by Colonel T. T. Munford, with the exception of the Fourth Virginia cavalry, moved across Hazel River and encamped at Oak Shade, which is about eight miles to the northwest of Brandy, and on the east bank of the Rappahannock. General W. H. F. Lee's (Rooney) Lee's brigade was stationed near Welford's house, three miles northwest of Brandy; General Jones, on the Beverly Ford Road, about the same distance from Brandy to the north, while Robertson's brigade was encamped between the Dotts and Barbour farms, in the immediate vicinity of Brandy Station.

A battery of horse artillery was sent across the Hazel River with General Munford, while the remaining four companies of Jones' brigade to the vicinity of St. James Church, not two miles from Brandy as the crow flies.

All the brigade commanders had orders to move early on the morning of the 5th. General Stuart and his staff bivouacked on the night of the 5th on Fleetwood Hill, so called from the fact that the residence of Fleetwood is north of the railroad, at Brandy, near the residence of Hon. John P. Rixey, member of Congress from the Eighth Virginia District. Stuart had occupied this hill as headquarters for some time, as it commanded the open plain around it in almost every direction.

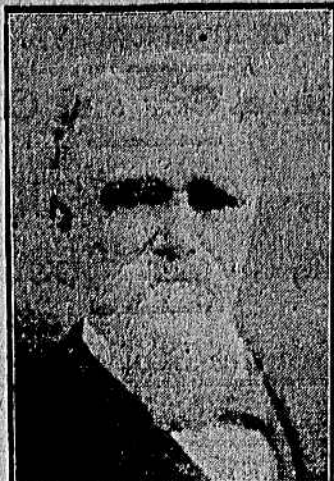
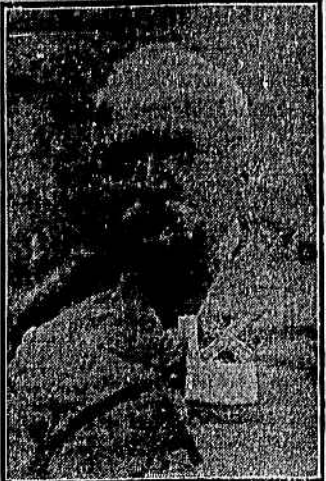
The enemy was also making preparations to move early on the following day. On the evening of the 5th General Pleasanton approached the northern bank of the Rappahannock with the intention of effecting a crossing the next morning, making a reconnaissance in force as Culpeper for the purpose of ascertaining for the benefit of General Hooker, whether the rumor that General Lee was moving his army northward and westward was true.

He divided his force into two columns, one of which, consisting of two cavalry divisions and a brigade of infantry, and commanded by General D. M. Gregg, was ordered to cross at Kelly's Ford, about four miles below the railroad bridge, and the other, consisting of a cavalry division and a brigade of infantry, and one of General John Buford, was ordered to cross at Beverly's Ford, about a mile and a half above the railroad bridge. No camp fires were lighted by the Federals, and it is admitted that their presence was concealed from the Confederates.

First Skirmishes.

At dawn on the morning of the 5th, Colonel B. P. Davis, of the Eighth New York Cavalry, led his brigade across the Rappahannock at Beverly Ford, although Company A, of the Sixth Virginia Cavalry, which formed the picket at the ford, stubbornly refused to give up, which had to be made in column of fours, owing to the narrowness of the road and the deep ditches which cross the low grounds on either hand.

The picket was rapidly pressed back, however, until it reached the edge of the wood north of St. James Church, where Major Flournoy, commanding the Sixth Virginia Cavalry, collected about a hundred men and charged down the road. Although the Eighth Illinois had come

OFFICERS OF A. P. HILL CAMP, NO. 2,
IN CHARGE OF THE CAVALRY REUNIONPAST COMMANDER R. R. DUNCAN,
Co. B, Sixth Virginia Cavalry.COMMANDER H. C. BURROWS,
Co. E, Seventh Virginia Infantry.PAST COMMANDER W. A. HILL,
Co. D, Fourth Virginia Cavalry.

to the relief of the Eighth New York, Flournoy drove the enemy for some distance, capturing several prisoners, and killing a number of men. He lost thirty men. Lieutenant R. O. Allen, of Company D, Sixth Virginia, killed Colonel Davis, of the Eighth New York, in a hand-to-hand encounter.

The little handful of Confederates were contesting the road so stubbornly, because they knew that the horse artillery on the edge of the woods near the church would be captured. If the enemy were allowed to dash on unchecked, two guns of Captain (afterwards Major) J. F. Hart's battery were got in position and commenced barking at the enemy, while the remainder of the battalion hastened back across the field to the church.

At this juncture General Jones brought up the Seventh Virginia Cavalry, many of his men having mounted half-dressed, and some of them without having saddled their horses.

The regiment charged to support Flournoy, but the dash was checked and the regiment was driven back past the two guns. But the artillerymen knew how to take care of themselves. They put in canister, and covered their retreat to the church, where they found support.

Flournoy and Captain Hart had the honors thus far.

Stubbornly Fought.

The other regiments of Jones' brigade had taken position on the left of St. James Church, and Hampton, with four regiments, had come in on the right. W. H. F. Lee, at Welford's, had heard the firing and advanced down the river, securing a strong position on the Cunningham farm, with good cover for his dismounted men behind a strong stone wall, with his artillery on the hill to the rear, near the Green house, and an unobstructed view in every direction. He dismounted men made a determined attack upon Lee, but it was repelled by sharpshooters of the Ninth Virginia Cavalry, helped by mounted charges by the Tenth Virginia and the Second North Carolina. The enemy's loss at this point was very heavy.

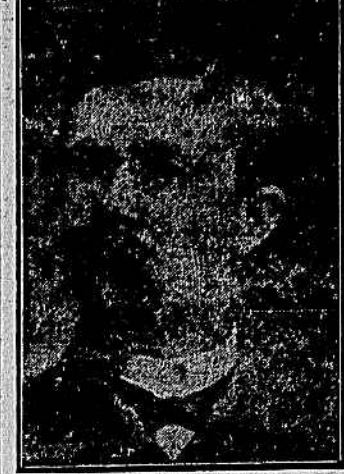
Both Hampton and Jones now advanced, but the ground was fiercely contested by the Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry, supported by the Sixth Regulars. The brilliant charge of the Pennsylvanians and regulars elicited the admiration of the enemy.

The situation had grown serious in other parts of the field. General Hampton, at the direction of General Stuart, before going into action had ordered Col. M. C. Butler, commanding the Second South Carolina, to remain at Brandy Station and protect the Confederates' rear. Butler had secured the headquarters of General Lee, and the enemy was advancing along the Kelly's Ford road, and without waiting for orders he wheeled his regiment and made all haste to reach Stevensburg, where he was joined shortly afterwards by the Fourth Virginia Cavalry under Col. Williams C. Wickham.

Fleetwood Hill was the key to the Confederate position, and it came near to falling into the hands of the enemy. It was deemed so safe from attack that Stuart left only Major H. B. McClellan, his adjutant, and several couriers in possession, moving all the headquarters papers and other impedimenta towards Culpeper.

Threat Against Rear.

But a strong column of the enemy approached nearly to the foot of the hill, and would have taken the position had it not been for the action of Major McClellan in bringing up a howitzer, under Lieutenant Carter, and opening a slow fire on the head of the advancing column.

ADJUTANT W. P. HILL,
Co. E, Fourth Virginia Cavalry.

The Federal commander evidently thought the enemy was awaiting in force to be attacked, which belief was strengthened by his having met no opposition on the march from Kelly's Ford. So the Federals slowed up and opened a fierce artillery fire on the hill. Captain Carter, who was despatched to inform General Stuart of the threatened attack on his rear, and he ordered the Twelfth Virginia, under Colonel Asher W. Harman, and the Thirty-fifth Battalion, under Lieutenant-Colonel E. V. White, to meet the new danger. It was a dash of a mile and a half, and the emergency was so pressing that Colonel Harman had no time to form his regiment in squadrons, or even platoons, when he reached the danger point.

Lieutenant Carter had fired his very last charge, and was retiring his gun. Not fifty yards below Colonel Percy Wyndham, the English soldier who came over to America to "bag Ashby," "bag Jove," and who was bagged by Ashby, the first pass the Fauquier cavalryman made at him, was advancing the First New Jersey Cavalry in fine order, in column of squadrons, with flags and guidons flying. Only the leading files of the Twelfth Virginia had reached the crest of the hill, the balance of the regiment stretching behind in column of fours. But the brave Harman never hesitated. He and his handful of men dashed at the advancing regiment. Colonel Harman engaged the officer leading the Union troops and was severely wounded in the encounter, after a New Jersey regiment had gained temporary possession of the hill. Colonel White swept around the west side of the hill and charged the battery which had been advanced to its foot, cutting down the cannoneers, who stood like heroes, preferring to die to giving up their guns. Out of the thirty-six of them who went into the engagement six came out safely, according to the report of Captain J. W. Martin, who commanded the battery. Of the thirty-two who were killed or wounded and nine were unaccounted for.

Cut Way Out.

Colonel White, in his report, mentions that none of the men offered to surrender until nearly all of them, with their horses, were killed. But Colonel White could not long hold the guns, and had to cut his way out through superior numbers. Meanwhile, General Jones was with-

drawing hastily from St. James Church, and Hampton was ordered to move back to Fleetwood Hill. The Sixth Virginia Cavalry, under the command of Major Flournoy, numbering now but 208 men, charged five regiments of the enemy at the railroad, and had them in full retreat when the Confederates were attacked in rear and forced to fall back towards the Miller house, where the Federal artillery opened upon them. Flournoy and his brave riders charged the battery and took it, but were unable to hold it and were driven back in confusion to the Miller house, where the Virginians rallied and reformed. The regiment Hampton was coming up. Under him were the Cobb Georgia Legion, commanded by the splendid P. M. B. Young, supported by the First South Carolina Cavalry, under Colonel J. L. Black; the First North Carolina and the Jeff Davis Legion, under Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Waring. I think the First North Carolina was commanded by Colonel L. S. Baker. Major J. F. Hart's battery moved abreast of Hampton's column at the gallop. As they came near Fleetwood Hill it was seen that the whole plateau east of the hill, as well as the summit, was covered with Federal cavalry. General Hampton swerved his column to the left, and crossing the railroad track, struck the enemy.

It was a splendid charge, received in a splendid manner. Rightly occurred the hardest fighting of the entire day, probably, and undoubtedly this clash between nearly a whole brigade on either side was the most important hand-to-hand conflict of the entire war. Smoke and dust enveloped the contending cavaliers for a time, but when the cloud lifted, it was seen that the Confederates were masters of the field. It was Colonel Young's charge that finally swept the hill of the enemy. This was the turning point of the day in this portion of the field. Colonel Young's regiment used the sabre alone.

Charge Repulsed.

Hart's battery immediately took possession of the summit of the hill, and some guns of McGowan and Chew's batteries were also brought up, and set in banging away at the retreating foe. The First New Jersey Cavalry, which had formed the extreme Federal left, was cut off by the retreat of the right and center, and made a gallant effort to cut its way out and join the retreating comrades. They charged down on the Confederate artillery, but the cannoneers resisted them with pistols, sponges, and whatever weapon came to hand. The charge was repulsed, and Fleetwood Hill seemed to be securely in the possession of the Confederates. Nothing decisive had, thus far, resulted. General Gregg reformed his men on the field where he had formed them for the attack, and moved off to effect a junction with Buford near St. James Church.

It might appear that the withdrawal of such a large force of men to repel the attack on Fleetwood Hill would have enabled the Federal commander to attack Stuart by way of Beverly's Ford. But Col. W. H. F. Lee's Brigade and General Jones' had formed a junction there, occupying such a strong position that the enemy did not deem it wise to attack them. In fact, the withdrawal of General Lee's force was so threatening that General Buford found it necessary to bring a brigade (Ames') of infantry into action near St. James Church, replacing it with the reserve cavalry brigade, which was moved to meet the threatened attack on Fleetwood Hill.

It was just at this time, while this manoeuvre was being executed, that Stuart had found it necessary to withdraw to meet Gregg's attack on Fleetwood Hill. But before Buford had completed his manoeuvre and begun an advance on the enemy, General Stuart formed a new line, running almost north on the eastern slope of the range of hills which, commencing at Fleetwood, runs in an irregular manner to Welford's Ford. When General Jones withdrew the Eleventh Virginia he uncovered a running north, and it was therefore necessary for General Lee to move to the westward of this road in order to protect his rear. The protection of this road was committed to the Seventh Virginia. Lee's line now occupied a range of hills overlooking Thompson's house. On his right, the Second North Carolina, dismounted, formed connection with General Jones.

Weak Attack.

General Buford, after a weak attack while General Lee was withdrawing from the opening of the road to the west, and entirely enveloped the left of Lee. First there was an engagement of dismounted men, followed by a charge by the Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry and the Second United States Cavalry, met by the Ninth Virginia, commanded by Colonel, afterwards General, R. L. T. Heintz.

The Ninth broke the overwhelming force for the stone fence in the Federal rear. But at this moment a fresh Federal regiment came up, and the Virginians were forced back, until reinforced by the Tenth and Thirteenth, and the Federals were driven across the crest of the hill, whence they broke to General Wesley Merritt, then a lieutenant in the Second United States regulars, lost his hat and sabre in this fight. General Beale reformed his regiment and advanced it to the summit of the hill, when he saw the enemy in full retreat towards Beverly's Ford. General W. H. F. Lee was on the left of the Ninth Virginia in this charge, encouraging the men of his old regiment, when he was severely wounded. Colonel Sol. Williams, of the Second North Carolina, had begged permission to make the charge with the Virginians, and as everything was quiet in the front, he was allowed to do so. He went in on the right of the Ninth Virginia, and was shot through the head, dying instantly. The command of the brigade now devolved on Colonel J. R. Chambliss, of the Thirteenth Virginia.

While this attack was being made and repulsed, General (then Colonel) R. J. Munford arrived from Oak Shade with three regiments of Fitz Lee's brigade,

BED SALE

In checking off goods to arrive, and goods that have already been received and which are clamoring for proper floor space to do the fall exhibit justice, we find it is absolutely necessary to make some sacrifices in order to swell the sales and gain the much-needed room.

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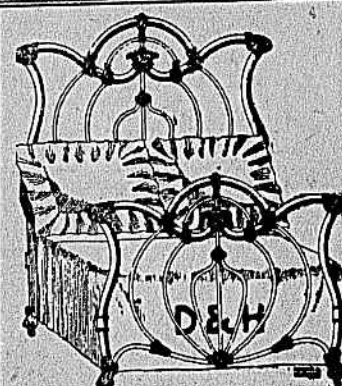
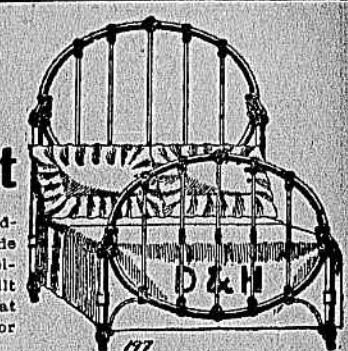


\$1.49

Buys It

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Buys It

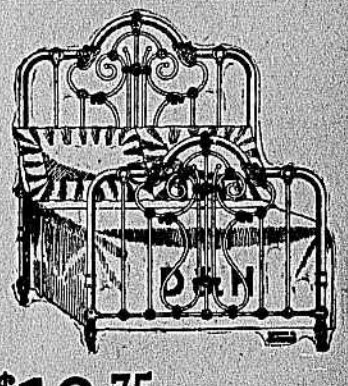


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Tea—Extra Fine Quality Black, Green or Mixed, regular 60c grade, for iced tea, per pound	40c
Good Cream Cheese, two pounds for	25c
Silver King Flour, guaranteed to please you; \$4.75 barrel; per bag	30c
Lion Coffee, per pound	13c
American Sardines, can	9c
1-2 Gallon cans Karamel Syrup	18c
Potted Ham or Tongue, can	8c
Veal Loaf or Ham Loaf, can	9c
Vienna Sausage, can	7c
Corn Starch, 1-lb. packages	5c
Freezing Salt for Ice Cream, per peck	40c
Best Bran, per hundred	\$1.10
Small Smithfield Hams, per pound	17c
Best Canned Succotash	8c
Large cans Bartlett Peas, 6c 8 cans	25c
Whole Grain Carolina Rice, per pound	12c
Cooked Sliced Ham, per bag	25c
Snow Flake Potent Flour, per bag	25c
Eight bars Octagon Shape Soap for	25c
Quart Mason Jars, per dozen	60c
1-2 Gallon cans Jars, per dozen	75c
Good Lard, per pound	8c
Best New Orleans Molasses, per gallon	40c
Large cans Best Tomatoes	9c
Spring Chickens, per pound	18c
Extra Large James River Salt Shad	100c
Best City Meat, 18c peck; per bushel	100c
Large New Fat Mackerel	5c
3 pounds Washing Soda for	5c
Virginia Pride Roasted Coffee, 1-lb. packages, best on the market	14c
Best Macaroni or Spaghetti, per pound	6c
Best Soda Crackers or Ginger Snaps, per pound	4c
Small California Hams, per pound	11c
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The very best Elgin Butter, per pound	25c
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